Epilepsy 20 Years. Cured by Dr. Miles' Nervine.

A few years ago, Mr. L. W. Gallaher, was an extensive, successful expers manufacturer of immore products. Attacked with epilepsy, he was obliged to give up his business. The attacks came upon him most incoperiusely. One time falling freen a carriage, at another down stains, and often in the greet. Once he fell down a shaft in the greet, once he for a down a shaft in the greet. Once he fell down a shaft in the greet with the form mill wankee, Feb. 15, '05.



There are none more miserable than epileptics. For 20 years I suffered with epileptic sts, having as high as five in one night. I med any number of physicians, paying to see alone, a fee of \$50,000 and have done think for years but search for semestions. e for years but search for something to me, and have taken all the leading hitle for years but search for Something to help me, and have taken all the leading remedies, but received no benefit. A year ago my son, that S. Gallaher, druggist at 196 Reed St., Milwankee, gave me Dr. Miles' Restorative Nervine, and I tried it with guilfying results. Have had but two fits since I began taking it. I am better now in every way than I have been in 20 years."

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Dr. Miles' Remedies Restore Health.

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Have you a feeling of weight in the Stomach—
Bloating after eating—Belching of Wind—
Vemtitings Food
—Waterbrauh—
Roberts—Paloitation of the

in the Morning-Palpitation of the Heart, due to Distension of Stomach ankered Youth-Gas in the Bawels -Loss of Flesh-Fickle Agertic-Depressed, Irritable Condition of the Mind Dizziness - Hendache Con-stipation or Diarrhea? Then you have DYSPEPSIA

Acker's Dyspepsia Tablets i

led cine Co., 16-18 Chambers St., S. Y.



II I C WELT'S NEEVE AND BRAIN TREATHERT di under positive written guerantee, by or sei assotts only, to cure Week Memory; of Brain and Nerve Pweer Leet Ranbood; heest Night Lowert Evil Dreams; Lack of arc; Nervensness Lassindo; all Drains; at Perser of the Generative Organs; is either track by over-zeroine, Youlden Errens, or sever Use of Tobacco, Opium or Laquer, heads to Miser; Consumption, Lasnity Death, By mail, El a box; est for Exwitten Death, by mail, El a box; est for Exwitten or revenue mose, not precise, containing fire days treatment. Tall instructions, To cents. One sample relative to the Cents.

Block), Wheeling, W. Va.

LE BRUN'S This remedy being injected directly to the seat of those disenses of the Genito-Urinary Organs, requires no change of dist. Cure guaranteed in 1 to 3 days, small plain package, by mall, 1.00 being New Pharmacy, Sole Agents, Eleventh and Market streets (Egerter Block), Wheeling, W. Va.

LADIES DO YOU KNOW

DR. PELIX LE BRUN'S Steel Pennyroyal Pills re the original and only FHENCH, safe and reliable cure on the market. Price, \$1.00; cent by mail. Genuine sold only by McLain's New Pharmacy, Sole Agenta leventh and Market streets (Egerter lock), Wheeling, W. Va. je26-d&w

A Brooks Bromo-Celery. pleudid curative equat for Nervous or Sick lead sche, Brain Exhaustion, Recollections contain or grazeral Secratical side for Theo-calities, Gost, Kilmey Disorders, Acid Dra-vein, America. Antidote for Alcabella and other excesses. Price, E. Zi and Election.

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Pocket Kodaka, Films and a seneral line of Photographic NICOLL'S - ART - STORE.

MONEY QUESTION

C. Stuart Patterson on the Sound Money Ouestion.

A. B. C. OF THE WHOLE MATTER

Briefly Presented-The Foundation Prin ciples—Short History of Currency Legis-lation—What Free Columne Means—How Workingmen would be the First to Suffer From Free Silver.

C. Stuart Patterson, of the Pennsylvania Sound Money League, and one of the most eminent authorities in the country, delivered an address before was an admirable review of the money question. Following are extracts from the address:

At the outset of the discussion I put before you certain propositions, which, so far as they may require explanation or enforcement, I shall support by ar-

gument. The first propostion is that, no matter

or enforcement, I shall support by argument.

The first proposition is that, no matter how great a country may be, and no matter how absolute may be the power of its government, its laws can have no extra territorial force, and cannot compel other countries to sell to its citizens either the natural or manufactured products of such countries, save upon payment in other commodities or incoin at the market value of those commodities or coin.

The second proposition is that, while a government can within its own territory define and declare that which shall constitute a legal tender in satisfaction of a past contract, it cannot by legislation fix the purchasing value of its money, for the money is a commodity, and its value is determined in the markets of the world under the laws of trade, and the laws of trade, and the laws of trade, and the laws of reade, like the laws of nature, are stronger and more far reaching than any constitution or statutes.

The third proposition is that money has two principal functions, (1) as a medium of exchange, and (2) as a standard of value. As a medium of exchange, and (3) as a medium of exchange, and (4) as a medium of exchange, and constitution of money is the purchasing power. That money is hest for him for which he will obtain the greatest quantity of the money is lits purchasing power. That money is the serve as a standard of value. If a working man halloor to sell and over the world. The second function of money is to serve as a standard of value. If a working man contracts to day to work for a year at a given rate of wages, to be paid him daily or weekly during the vear, it is of the first importance to him that the money which he is to receive for the laws as the money which he is to receive for the day's work.

The fourth proposition is that your as the money which he is to receive for to-day's work.

shall have as much purchasing power as the money which he is to receive for to-day's work.

The fourth proposition is that you can no more have two different standards of value in one country at one time than you can have two different standards of weight or two standards of measure. If any man goes into the market, the law being that a yard shall be either two or three feet in length, and buys carpets by the yard at a fixed price, there will be delivered to him carpets measured in yards of two feet in length. If he goes to the sie house to buy a pot of heer, the standard of capacity under the law being either a pint or a quart, and he buys by that standard of measure at a fixed price, he will have delivered to him a pint. In the same way if the standard of value of money be either gold coins or aliver coins, worth intrinsically only half of their nominal value, and not convertible at par into gold coins, the payment will be made in them oney of least value. That is a principle of hum is nature which it is utterly insposable to get away from.

The fifth proposition is that of the

in them oney of reast value. In them on principle of human nature which it is utterly inaposable to get away from.

The fifth proposition is that of the two functions of money; its function as a standard of value is in modern times of more importance than its function as a medium of exchange, for the standard of value interest into every ransaction, present or future, and is of great importance also as effecting the owner's valuation of every possible description of property, while nearly all transactions of exchange can be, and in point of fact are, made by representative form of money, such as notes, cheques, bank credits and clearing house credits.

In 1782 the United States adopted a system of bi-metallism based upon the theory that no one metal is produced in sufficient quantity for the transaction of the business of the country, and that it is necessary to rely upon both metals, gold and silver, circulating side by side, at a legal ratio fixed in accordance with their market ratio, Mr. Jefferson then said: "The proportion between the value of gold and silver is a mercantile problem altogether." Mr. Hamilton then said: "There can hardly be a better rule in any country for the legal ratio was fixed at 1 to 15, which then corresponded very closely with the market price of silver. The dollar was made thounit to be coined of 371 4-16 grains of pure or 416 grains dollar vas made the unit to be coined in gold in eagles of 247 4-8 grains of pure or 270 grains of standard gold, and provision was also made for a subsidiary silver coinage in half-dollars, quarters, dimes and half-dimes, and cents and half-cents in copper, and it was also provided that all gold and silver coin issued from the mint should be negal tender for all payments whithesever, and that there should be free colinge of both gold and silver.

Changing Rations.

Shortly after 1792 the value of gold

Changing Rations.

Shortly after 1792 the value of gold began to rise, and the market ratio, instead of being 15 to 1, became 15.17 to 1, and that slight difference of 17-100 drove gold out of circulation. In 1834 1, and that slight difference of 17-100 drove gold out of circulation. In 1834 the gold dollar was reduced from 24-10 grains to 22.22 grains, and the ratio was therefore changed to 16.002 to 1. In 1837 the weight of the sliver dollar was reduced from 416 grains to 412½ grains, but with the same amount of fine sliver, namely 371½ grains, and the ratio was thereby changed to 15.983 to 1. The effect of the changed ratios of 1834 and 1837 was to undervalue sliver just as gold had been undervalued by the ratio of 1792, and in the then state of the markets of the world sliver was driven out of circulation, just as gold had been undervalued by reducing the quantity of fine sliver in each colo. The market ratio after 1837 fluctuated, and in 1832 it became necessary to make a readjustment. In that year the then chalman of the house committee on ways and means introduced a bill, saying: "We intend to do what the best writers on political economy have approved, what experience, where the experiment has been tried, has demonstrated to be necessary and proper, to make but one standard colin and to make gold the standard colin and to make these new color applicable and convenient, not too large, but for small transactions."

The bill, therefore, omitted all refer-

The bill, therefore, omitted all refer

The bill, therefore, omitted all reference to silver dollars, and provided for an increased coinage of subsidiary allver half dollars and quarters.

Prior to the passage of that act less than four million standard silver dollars had been coined in the United States. The director of the mint says of that act in his last report: "It thus happens that the real demogratization of silver in the United States took place in 1853. Its demonstration in 1873 was only pominal. Nor was its de-

monetization in 1853 the result of ac-cident or oversight; it was deliberate and intentional."

Prof. Laughlin says of the same

cident or oversight; it was deliberate and intentional."

Prof, Laughlin says of the same act; "It is, therefore, to be kept distinctly in mind that in 1853 the actual use of silver as an unlimited legal tender equally with gold was decisively abandoned. Under any conditions then existing a double standard was publicly admitted to be hopeless."

In 1851 came the war of the Rebellion, and in 1852 the issue of paper currency, so large in volume that gold and silver both disappeared from circulation. In 1870, in anticlastion of the resumption of specie payments and of the payment and retirement of the war debt and the war currency, the then secretary of the treasury submitted to Congress a bill for the revision of the coinage laws of the United States, At that time the large-increased production of silver in the United States had attracted the attention of the world. The Labit Union had been formed in Europe, not to belster silver, but to guard ngainst the effects of silver depreciation, and Germany had demonstired silver. From 1884 to 1899 the annual production of silver in the United States had increased from eleven millions; in 1871, twenty-three millions; in 1872, twenty-eight and three-quarter millions. Thereafter it rose rapidly; in 1873, thirty-five and three-quarter millions; in 1874, thirty-seven and one-half millions; in 1874, thirty-seven and one-half millions; in 1885, fifty-one and one-half millions; in 1890, eventy and one-hal

The Increased Output of Silver.

But the increased production of silver and the interest of the owners of the silver mines and of the speculators in silver bullion would not let the ques-tion rest, and in 1878 the Bland-Allison tion rest, and in 1878 the Bland-Allison act was passed, requiring the monthly purchase and coinage into legal tender dollars of more than \$4,000,000 worth of silver buillen Under that act the government purchased more than 201,000,000 ounces of silver buillen and coinced more than \$378,000,000, and yet, not-withstanding the demand thereby created for silver buillen its price fell in the markets of the world. In 1890 the "Sherman act" directed the monthly purchase of 4,500,000 ounces of silver buillen, to be paid for in treasury notes and declared it to be "the established policy of the United States to maintain the two metals, gold and silver, on a parity with each other upon the present legal ratio, or such ratio as may be provided by law."

Under that law the government bought more than 168,000,000 ounces of silver, which cost more than \$156,000,000 and which are now worth about \$100,000,000.

Free coinage means, using the fig-ures offered when the average market price quoted at the mint was sixty-seven cents, and that anybody could take sixty-seven cents worth of silver to the mint and obtain therefore the money of the United States to the amount of \$129, thereby making on each ounce of silver a profit of sixty-two cents.

The whole agitation is inspired by gentlemen who are the owners of silver

The whole agitation is inspired by gentlemen who are the owners of silver buillon worth fifty-one and one-half cents in the dollar, which they propose to sell to the government of the United States for double its market value. Has not the government done enough at your expense for the owners of silver, and is there any reason why the owner of silver should be better treated than the owner of iron, or of farm products? Let me test the honesty of the proposition of the silver men. Will they agree that silver ahall be admitted to free coinage at the mints of the United States, but that the silver shall have no legal tender, and shall pass only by its bullion value? Will any silver man agree to that? Every advocate of the gold standard asks no more for gold, for the value which the silver dollar to-day has is the value which the giver dollar to-day has is the value which the giver dollar to-day has is the value which the giver dollar to-day has is the value which the giver dollar to-day has is the value which the giver to it because the honor and credit of the United States are pledged to the maintenance of its parity with gold.

The Fall in Prices.

The Fall in Prices.

It is said that since 1873 there has been a general fall in the prices of commodities, and that that general fall in 1872. But I have already shown you that there has been a largely increased coinage of silver of full legal tender

that there has been a largely increased coinage of silver of full legal tender value, and, so far as regards the circulating medium, there has been a largely increased use of silver.

If the fall in prices were exclusively due to an appreciation of the standard it would necessarily follow that prices of all commodities would have failen like degree. It would also follow that there does not exist any other adequate explanation for a general fall in prices, but Senator Aldrich's report shows clearly that taking the year 1860 as the starting point, indicated by the arbitrary figure "100," we find that in 1873 the average wages were at 1861-10, the average of prices at 1109-10, and the purchasing power of wages 128.5, and in 1881 the average currency price 96.2, and the average purchasing power of wages 1764. Every working man who worked in 1873 and who works now knows that to-day his wages will purchase more of the necessaries of life than they did in 1873.

But there is another cause which fully accounts for the general fall of prices, and that cause is the progress of the world, the improvement in themeans of transportation, the new prucess of manufacture, and the consequent diminished cost of production and the opening of new fields of industry.

The most important question before the American people to-day is the

cess of manufacture, and the consequent diminished cost of production and the opening of new fields of industry.

The most important question before the American people to-day is the maintenance of the gold standard, for there is nothing which so affects the welfare of the working people, who are the bone and sinew of this country, as the preservation of the purchasing power of their wages. Under the Yee institutions of this country the ballot has been entrusted to every man, rich or poor, black or white. A reduction of the purchasing power of wages is a lowering of the manner of living of the working man. Is it not worse than madness to undertake to degrade the great mass of voters to whom has been entrusted the performance of the grave duties which the suffrage imposes, and upon whose right performance depends the security of every dollar of property and the safety of every individual in this country? That is the vital question which underlies any mere economical or pecuniary consideration of this subject. We are in duty bound to preserve the higher manhood of the American working man as contrasted with that of the foreign working-man. No policy can succeed whose effect will be to reduce the free and independent working man of this country to the laborers in silver standard countries.

PURE, rich blood is the true cure for nervousness, and Hood's Sarsaparilla is the One True Blood Purifier and nerve tonic.

If the Baby is Cutting Teeth be sure and use that old and well-tried remedy, MRS, WINSLOW'S SOOTH-ING SYRUP for children teething. It soothes the child, softens the gums, al-lays all pain, cures wind colle and is the best remedy for diarrhoea. Twen-ty-five cents a bottle.

DON'T invite disappointment by experimenting. Depend upon One Mignie Cough Cure and you have immediate relief. It cures croup. The only humiless remedy that produces immediate results. Logan & Co., Wheeling, W. Va., B. F. Peabody, Benwood, and Bowie & Co. Bridgeport O.



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DUFFY MALT WHISKEY CO.,

Rochester, N. V.

FINANCE AND TRADE The Features of the Money and Stock Markets.

NEW YORK-Money on call firmer at 21/204 per cent; last loan at 31/2 per cent; closed at 31/2 per cent. Prime mercantile paper 4%@5% per cent. Sterling ex-change steady, with actual business in

the paper 47,893 per change steady, with actual business in bankers' bills at \$4,858,694.89 for demand and \$4,878,694.89 for demand and \$4,878,694.89 for 00 days. Posted rates \$4,859,64.89 and \$4,894,694.90. Commercial bills \$4,871. Bar silver 67%. Silver certificates 67,4665%. Politics was reflected to an extent in to-day's stock market, and prices sold off, both for foreign and domestic account, owing to apprehensions regarding the attitude of a prominent presidential candidate on the monetary standard. The speculation was also depressed through revived Cuban beligerency agitation, and the probabilities of continued exports of gold on fairly largely scale. A weakening influence in addition to the foregoing, which temporarily stiffened in money, bringing call funds in the last hour up to 4 per cent. The closing of money was at 2½, per cent. At intervals the selling present consequence. porarily stiffened in money, oringing call funds in the last hour up to 4 per cent. The closing of money was at 2½ per cent. At intervals the selling pressure was pronounced. In the domestic market the dealings were almost entirely professional, and the motive power was furnished by the bears. The day's dealings covered a wide range of stocks, and the losses among less active shares were severe. The pressure against the list was continuous and final prices were at the lowest of the day.

Railway bonds tended downward and with a few exceptions, most of the changes recorded represented losses. London was a seller of the speculative mortgages. The sales were \$1,071,000.

Governments were dull, but irregular on sales of \$16,500.

The total sales of stocks to-day were 146,347 shares.

The Evening Post's London financial cablegram. The stock markets were idle to-day. Americans were dull. The Paris and Berlin bourses were firm.

idle to-day. Americans were dull. T	he
Paris and Berlin bourses were firm.	
BONDS AND STOCK QUOTATIONS.	1
New U. S. 4s registered	
IT S he registered	1
U. S. is registered. 111 U. S. is coupon. 111	拖
11. S. 2s registered 94	155
U. S. 2s registered 94 Pacific 6s of '95. 100	1/2
Atchison	156
Adams Express	7 :
American Express	
Baltimore & Ohlo li	75
Canada Southern	73
Central Pacific	170
Chesapeake & Unio	12
Chicago & Alton	ď
Chicago, Burnington & Quincy	Ċ.
Chicago Gas 6 Claveland, Cincinnati, Chi. & St. L 3	
Colorado Coal & Iron	D.
Cotton Oil Certificates	174
Dalamana & Hudson 1%	4
Delamore Lackswanne & Western 16	115
Tiletillars' & Cattle Feeders' Co I	9 100
Erie 1	
do first preferred	14
do first preferred	1
Tilinois Central 9 Kansas & Texas preferred 2	23
Kansas & Texas preferred	4
Lake Eria & Western 1	2
do preferred	2
Lake Shore	78
Lead Trust	
Michigan Central 9	
Missouri Pacific	
Nashvilla & Chattanooga 6	K
National Cordate	176
do preferred	14
New Jersey Central100	5
Norfolk & Western preferred	w
Northern Pacific	154
do preferred 1	14

Rock Island ... do preferred

do preferred

Tennessee Coal & Iron.

Texas Facilic
Toledo & Ohio Central preferred.
Uniton Pacilic
United States Express

Wabash, St. Louis & Pacilic
do preferred. do preferred
Wells Farge Express
Western Union
Wheeling & Lake Erie
do preferred
General Electric
U. S. Leather preferred.

do preferred

Breadstuffs and Provisions.

CHICAGO—Wheat was strong to-day on damage reports from Missouri and Kansas in the way of Chinch bugs and dry, hot winds. July closed at an advance of ligo over yesterday's close. Although the news affecting corn and oats was bearish as a rule, those articles ruled very strong, the July futures of each gaining %c per bushel. Provisions ruled tame and rather weak, closing at a slight decline.

Wheat—Cash, No. 2 spring 62%c: No. 2 pring 63%c: No. 2 red 67%f7%c: May 61%662%c: June 62%c63%c Sake; July 62%662%c: June 62%c63%c Brendstuffs and Provisions.

65% 664%c. Corn-Cash, No. 2, 29%c; No. 2 yellow 29% 629%c; May 28% 628 629c; July 29% 620% 630%c; September 30% 631%6

31½C. Onts—Cash, No. 2, 19c; No. 2 white 21621½c; No. 3 white 20621½c; May 18½618¼618¼c; June 19½618¼619¼c; June 19¢20£01½c; September 19¾6

June 196229197%; September 19749 294,672014c. Hye-No. 2, 3674c. Harley-No. 2, nominal; No. 3, 28@ 35c; No. 4, 29c. Flaxseed-No. 1, 87c. Timuthyseed-Prime, \$3 30. Mess Pork-Cash, per barrel, \$7 95@ 8 00; May closed at \$7 99; July \$7 90@ 8 021,667 97%; September \$8 071,668 221,66

802467974; September 380748322498
315.

Lard*-Cash, per 100 lbs., \$477%; May closed at \$477%; July \$4824649096
8284; September \$497465086500.

Short Ribs**-Cash, sides, \$4206425; May closed at \$420;July \$42246427½04
25; September \$435644346437½04
25; September \$43564465.
Short clear sides \$444646.
Short clear sides \$444646.
Short clear sides \$444646.
Short clear sides \$446656.
Short clear sides \$446656.
Short clear sides \$446656.
Shutter**-Firm; creamery 116154c; dairy 9913c.
Eggs**-Weak at \$c.
NEW YORK**-Floor, receipts 28,700

Eggs-Weak at Sc.

NEW YORK-Flour, receipts 28,700
barrels; exports 15,400 barrels; market
firmer with wheat. Wheat, receipts
22,700 bannels; sport market strong; No.
1 hard 746744c; options opened easy;
closed strong at 1,6614c net advance;
No. 2 red May closed at 76c. Corn. receipts 242,100 bushels; exports 185,200

bushels: spot market firmer: No. 2.

35½c; options strong and higher: closed ½@½c lower; May closed at 35½c; September closed at 37½c. Oats, receipts 126,000 hushels; exports 205,000 hushels; spot market firmer; No. 2. 25c; options quiet, but firmer; closed ½c net higher; May closed at 25½c. Hay and hops steady. Leather quiet, but firm. Beef quiet. Cutmeats quiet. Lard easier; western steam \$3.05 nominal; refined steady. Pork quiet. Tallow steady. Rosinquiet. Rice steady. Turpentine duit. Molasses quiet. Cuttonseed oil duit. Coffee, options opened steady; closed steady; April declined 5 points; others unchanged to 10 points higher; sales 11,350 bags. Sugar, raw quiet; refined quiet.

BALTMOODS—30em, doi: 10.0000.

17,230 bigs. Sigar, raw due.

BALTIMORE—Flour dull and unchanged: receipts 5.400 barrels; shipments 750 barrels. Wheat firmer; spot and month 694c; July and August 656 68½c; receipts 43,500 bushels; southern wheat on grade 59672c. Corn firmer; spot and month 34½c; July 35½625½c; receipts 19,000 bushels; shipments 51,000 bushels; southern white corn 35625½c; yellow 36635½c. Oats barely steady; No. 2 white western 25½625c; receipts 4,500 bushels; shipments 20,500 bushels; shipments 20,500 bushels. Hay firm; choice timothy 317 00. Sugar and eggs steady and unchanged. Bister firm and unchanged. Cheese weak and unchanged. CINCINNATI—Flour in poor demand. changed. Cheese weak and unchanged. CINCINNATI—Flour in poor demand. Whoat in light demand; No. 2 red 5rc; receipts 1,000 bushels; shipments 500 bushels. Corn firm; No. 2 mixed 31½c. Oats firm; No. 2 mixed 21½c. Rye active; No. 2, 42c. Lard steady at \$4 65. Bulkmeats quiet. Bacon steady, Whisky steady; sales 585 barrels at \$1 22. Butter in good demand. Sugar barely steady. Eggs weak at \$c. Cheese steady.

steady.

TOLEDO—Wheat active and higher; cash 690; May 691,60; July 661,6065,6; August 66c. Corn dull and firm; cash and May 201,6c. Oats quiet; No. 2 mixed cash and May 18c. Rye dull; No. 2, 37%c. Cloversed dull and steady; prime cash \$4.60; October \$4.65.

Live Stock.

EAST LIHERTY — Cattle steady; prime 34 30@4 40; good 34 15@4 30; good butchers \$3 90@4 20; good rough fat \$3 00@4 20; good rough fat \$3 00@4 20; good rough fat \$3 00@3 75; bulls, stags and cows \$1 75@ 3 70. Hogs active; prime light weights \$3 75@3 50; best medium \$3 75@3 75; heavy hogs \$3 50@3 50; common to fair Yorkers \$3 55@3 50; for youghs \$2 75@3 50. Sheep active: prime \$3 70@3 80; good \$3 55@3 75; fair \$3 30@3 50; common to fair Yorkers \$3 55@3 75; fair \$3 30@3 50; common \$2 90@3 15; culls \$4 00@4 50. Chice lambs \$4 50@6 50; common to good lambs \$3 50@6 50; common to good lambs \$3 50@6 400; sales were largely at \$2 50@3 50. Chices and feeders \$3 50@ 400; sales were largely at \$2 50@3 50. Caives active and steady at \$3 00@4 50. Hogs, sales were at \$3 15@3 50 for heavy; choice mixed \$3 56; prime assorted light \$3 55@3 75. Sheep, choice \$2 50@3 30; few went below \$3 00; lambs \$4 20@5 00 for fair to prime; few poor to common lambs brought \$3 00@3 75. Receipts—Cattle 13,000 head; sheep 16,000 head.

EAST BUFFALO—Cattle, receipts 20 cars; prospects look fair for good handy and fat butchers stock. Hogs, receipts 16 cars; market active; Yorkers, fair to choice \$3 75@3 80; roughs, common to good \$3 00@3 10; pigs, common to fair \$3 55@3 70. Sheep and lambs, receipts 14 cars; market active; Yorkers, fair to choice \$3 75@3 55; culls and common \$3 75@4 00. Sheep, choice to selected export wethers \$3 55@3 75; culls and common \$2 25@3 36. Cincinnally 400 head; shipments 1,400 \$35; roosipts 4,400 head; shipments 1,400

CINCINNATI—Hogs easy at \$3 00@ 3 55; receipts 4,400 head; shipments 1,400 head.

Metals.

NEW YORK-Pig iron quiet; southern \$10 75@13 00; northern \$11 00@13 50. Copper easy. Lead steady. Tin easy straits \$13 30@13 40; plates steady. Spel-Petroleum.

OIL CITY—Credit balances \$1 25; hipments 56,286 barrels; runs 92,416 bar-

NEW YORK-Petroleum closed at \$1 22½ bid. NEW YORK-Printing cloths firm at 2½c plus 1 per cent for spots and 29-16c for contracts and no sale for the latter.

Wool,

NEW YORK-Wool quiet. Old People.

Old people who require medicine to regulate the bowels and kidneys will find the true remedy in Electric Bitters. This medicine does not stimulate and contains no whisky nor other intoxicant, but acts as a tonic and alterative. It acts mildly on the stomach and bowels, adding strength and giving tone to the organs, thereby aiding nature in the performance of the functions. Electric Bitters is an excellent appetizer and alds digestion. Old people find it just exactly what they need. Price fifty cents and \$1 00 per bottle at Logan Drug Co.'s Drug Store.

Headache cured in 20 minutes by Dr. Miles' Pain Pills. "One cent a dose." At druggists.

J. W. PIERCE, Republic, la., says: "I have used One Minute Cough Cure in my family and for myself, with results so entirely satisfactory that I can hardly find words to express myself as to its merit. I will never fail to recommend it to others, on every occasion that presents itself." Logan & Co., Wheeling, W. Va., B. F. Peabody, Henwood, and Bowie & Co., Bridgeport, O.

WALL PAPER.

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WALL PAPER

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At all prices, from the cheapest to the finest. Special attention given to contract work.

JOHN FRIEDEL & CO., 1119 MAIN STREET.

HOTELS.

Hotel Metropole OCRAN END OF NEW YORK AVENUE.

ATLANTIC CITY. N. J. Now open. Strictly first-class in all its ap-

mr20 FRANK H. STAMM, Prop'r. HOTEL . ATCLEN. Blichigan Avenue, near Beach,

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J. Rates \$8 to \$10 per Week. Heated. war Send for Booklet. J. E. PRESID.

Pittsburgh Express. 22:25 am

Depart, P. C. C. & St. L. Ry. Arrivo.
17:25 am Steubenville and West.
17:25 am Steubenville and West.
17:25 am Steubenville and West.
17:25 am Steubenville and N. Y.
17:25 am Expression and N. Y.
17:25 am Expression and N. Y.
17:25 am Expression and St. Louis 17:12 am
19:00 pm Ex. Cin. and St. Louis 17:12 am
19:00 pm Ex. Cin. and St. Louis 17:12 am
17:25 pm Ex. Steub and Ch. 17:20 pm
17:25 pm Pittsburgh and N. 17:25 pm
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Si55 pm ...Pitts. and Dennison ...11:35 am Depart. (**C. & P.—Bridgeport. Arrive.**15:05 am Fort Wayne and Chi. | 5:33 pm |
5:05 am Fort Wayne and Chi. | 5:33 pm |
6:06 am ...Glanton and Toledo ... | 5:35 pm |
6:07 am Steuben and Cleveland | 6:35 pm |
6:08 am Steuben ville and Pitts. | 11:56 pm |
10:09 am Steuben ville and Pitts. | 11:56 pm |
12:10 pm Ft Wayne and Chevaland | 11:35 pm |
12:10 pm Alliance and Cleveland | 11:35 pm |
12:44 pm Baltimore and Wash. | 15:58 pm |
12:44 pm Baltimore and Wash. | 15:58 pm |
12:44 pm Steuben ville and Pitts. | 5:58 pm |
12:44 pm Steuben ville and Pitts. | 15:58 pm |
12:44 pm Steuben ville and Wellsville |
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12:10 am Cheve. Akron & Canton |
13:50 am Cleve. Akron & Canton |
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13:50 am Cleve. Akron & Canton |
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13

RAILROADS. BALTIMORE & OHIO.

BALTIMORE & OHIO.

Departure and arrivaing of trains at Wheeling. Eastern time.

Schedule in effect Mar.

Is 1898.

Eastern time.

Schedule in effect Mar.

Is 1898.

MAIN LINE EAST.

For Baltimore. Phila

Cumberland Accommodation, 3:40 p. m. daily.

Moundsville Accommodation, 7:00 a. m.,

Accommodation, 7:00 a. m.,

Sizo a. m. and 6:40 p. m., except Sunday,

and 11:00 p. m., Saturday only.

From New York. Philadelphia and Baltimore, 8:20 a. m., daily.

Cumberland Expression of the property of the prop

mati Express, 4:50 a. m. and 5:80 p.

For Pittsburgh, 4:55 and 7:10 a. m. and 5:45 p. m., daily; and 3:25 p. m., daily, ex-rent Sunday

ennsylvania Lines!

Steul'e and Coulmbus, 15,00 pm (6,12 am Northwest System—Cleveland and Pitts-burgh Division. Trains run daily, except Sunday, as fol-

Wheeling & Elm Grove Rattroad,

Wheeling Bridge & Terminal Ry.

C. O. BREWSTER, Receiver.

C. O. BREWSTER, Receiver.

Time Table No. 13, to take effect 12:09
a. m., Sunday, November 13, 1936.
Leave Wheeling—3-10, 1945, \$11:00 a. m., 12:00, \$7:16, \$12:00, \$7:16, \$12:00, \$7:16, \$12:00, \$7:16, \$12:00, \$7:16, \$12:00, \$7:16, \$12:00, \$7:16, \$12:00, \$11:00,

TRANS-OHIO DIVISION.

TRANS-OHIO DIVISION.

For Columbus and Chicago, 7:35 a. m., and 3:45 p. m., daily.

Columbus and Cincinnati Express, 10:15
a. m., daily, 11:40 p. m., daily., except Saturday, and 2:40 a. m., and daily.

Sandaeliol Accommodation, 3:39 p. m., daily, except Sunday.

St. Clairaville Accommodation, 10:15 a. m. and 5:30 p. m., except Sunday.

Chicago Express, 1:15 a. m. and 11:50 a. m., daily.

Cincinnati Express, 4:50 a. m. and 6:50 p. m., daily.
Sandusky Mail, 5:50 p. m., daily.
Zaneaville Accommodation, 10:50 a. m.,
daily, except Sunday.
St. Chitraville Accommodation, 10:50 a.
m. and 5:20 p. m., daily, except Sunday.
WHEELING & PITTSBURGH DIV.

Branday

For Pittsburgh and the East, 4:55 a. m.
and 5:55 p. m., daily,
ARRIVE.

From Pittsburgh, 10:10 a. m. and 7:00 p.
m., daily, 11:39 p. m., daily, except Saturday, 10:00 a. m., except Sunday, and 2:23
a. m., Sunday only
CHAS. O. SCULL, G. P. A.,
LT LANE, T. P. A. Baltimore, Md.

J. T. LANE, T. P. A., Wheeling, W. Va.

Pennsylvania Stations

On and after Saturday, February 2, 1885, trains will run as follows, city time:

Leave Wheeling. Leave Ein Grove,
Trn TrneTrnTmsTrnTmeTrnTme
No. a. m. No. p. m. No. a. m. No. p. m.
2. 16:00.20 2:00 1 16:00.19 3:00
4. 7:00.22 4:00 5. 7:00.19 4:00
6. 8:00.24 5:00 6. 5:00.25 5:00
10. 10:00.83 7:00 9 10:00.27 5:00
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days only.

All trains will run on Eastern Time.

J. E. TAUSSIO, Superintendent.

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Manufactures the best goods on the
market, Limb, Traves, Supports
Crutches etc. Also appliances for correcting foformities. J. W. Tholmson, Scott, & Moth,
68 lambhald St., nor Paul Cine.
[unit-daw]